The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1870. NUMBER 291.

WASHINGTON.

Further Facts Elicited in the Freedmen's Bureau Investigation.

An Anti-Sixteenth Amendment Society Organized.

Western Governors Working for a Ship Canal Between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHIP CANAL PROJECT.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Four Western Governors,—Fairchild, of Wisconsin; Austin, of Minnesota; Merrill, of Iowa, and Harvey, of Kansas, are urging Congress to make an appropriation for a canal for steam communication between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan, via the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers. The plan comprises the completion of the improvement of the channels of those rivers and a connecting canal of about 140 miles in length. It will cost about $4,000,000, and it is estimated, would cheapen the cost of grain transportation 15 cents per bushel. It is proposed that the canal tolls shall pinnace to the pre-emption of the cost of its construction, with interest on the outlay; after which the tolls are to be reduced to the amount required to keep the work in repair—a result which would be reached, it is claimed, in five years after its completion.

ASSAULTS ON THE NEGRO SCHOOLS.

The Mexicans have for years persisted in maintaining a free belt all along the Rio Grande, into which goods can be taken without the payment of duty. The singular custom arrangements has the simple effect of encouraging Mexican commerce, by facilitating the introduction of smuggled goods into the United States, and works so well that while it exists, it is practically impossible for or to prevent smuggling or limit its amount. Remonstrances made by our Minister have had no little effect, that the Mexican Congress has actually passed a law extending this smugglers' privilege up to El Paso. Diplomacy has been attempted with Juarez and his Cabinet, and the Reconstruction Committee have been for some time investigating the subject, and have taken a great deal of evidence, showing how things worked, and a report is now in preparation giving the facts developed in the investigation.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Investigation and Labor began its session yesterday, by trying to ascertain how the testimony got out, and, upon questioning witnesses, it was ascertained that they had reported their evidence. This the committee has no power to prevent, and as most of the witnesses to be called on the first half of the charges are well known here, the investigation promises to be pretty fully reported. The cross-examination of Sumner, the contraband, who was summoned by General Howard's counsel. He testified that both the private house and church upon which the bureau had loaned a large sum were good specimens of dark forebodings. It closes the article by giving the names of the persons who, it says, are the instincts as white men, who voted against the amendment. Of these, Ballard was one. A stranger was cutting wood, and immediately after he arrived the stranger struck him with an axe, and by one blow cleft his head in twain, which of course killed him instantly. The murderer then came to Whitehall, went to a hotel, registered his name as William F. Davis, Christian County, Ill., and gave the address of "Dutch run this out, and I'll be published." He then surrendered himself to an officer, told him what he had done, and coolly added, "I have had my revenge." As soon as the fact of the murder become generally known in the town, the excitement was intense. The sympathies of the citizens became intense, and threats of lynching were heard on every hand. Davis was watched by all to prevent his escape, but no one had the nerve to arrest him. Kill the murderer; kill him!" The officers in charge of the jail, Sheriff Thurman, and Coroner Brown, were engaged in securing gathering, hatred, and as the railroad depot was approached, the crowd became more eager than running south was at the depot, and the train was boarded by the officers, the murderer dared, reached the depot, they hurried aboard, followed closely by the excited crowd, and Davis was immediately moved off. The murderer was taken to Springfield before 2 o'clock, and by the time the murder was known, but the remark of the crowd was, "I have had my revenge." Davis could come off grades. Mr. Ballard, the murdered man, was a native of Rockford, Ill., and lived on Whitehall many years. Many believe, from the circumstances, that the murder was premeditated since, that he must be insane.

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The Alumni of the Redemption St. Louis University.—Work Suspended.—A Panther of the St. Louis Zoo.

St. Louis, April 17.—The committee who have the management of the Alumni dinner of the University of St. Louis, which takes place on the 27th inst., have issued invitations to all the graduates of the University from the founding, numbering about 1,000. Among the guests will be Archbishop Kenrick, Bishop Hogan, Vicar-General Saurez, Rev. Father Verdin, President of the University, and other prominent clergymen. Governor Woodson, Lieutenant-Governor Hall, Mayor Overstolz, and other prominent citizens will also be present. The dinner will be held at the Lindell Hotel.

The money the committee could not properly account for, and which was subscribed by citizens from time to time, for the relief of the orphans, widows, and families of the victims of the Orphan Asylum fire, has been distributed among the parties for whom it was intended. The committee expressed the opinion that Superintendent Kingsley was one of those who had knowingly taken money belonging to the city, and should be compelled to refund it. It is believed that the fund for Kroeger, Sumner's murderer, would have been sufficient, but by a mistake, it was overdrawn to the amount of $1,000. The committee will have to make up the deficiency by a subscription.

A panther escaped from its cage in the Zoological Garden, on Friday afternoon, and was discovered in the yard of the residence of Mr. Schofield, for reasons no doubt satisfactory to himself, but not to the panther, he shot it. Mr. Kingsley, connected in some way with the Zoological Garden, claims the panther, and says that it was worth thirty and fifty dollars, besides the skin and clothing. Well, if anything can be realized on these it will be realized by Mr. Kingsley, for the Committee expressed the opinion that Kingsley knowingly took money belonging to the city, and should refund it. The committee also thought that the fund for Kroeger, Sumner's murderer, would have been sufficient, but by a mistake, it was overdrawn to the amount of $1,000. The committee will have to make up the deficiency by a subscription.

ILLINOIS.

The Suffrage Debate in the Constitutional Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, April 17.—It has been understood here all winter, and until the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment by the President, that the Democratic members of the Constitutional Convention intended to make a big fight on the suffrage question, but that proclamation knocked all the wind out of their sails, and it soon became evident even to the most obtuse politicians of that party that they were fast drifting toward the rocks and breakers which lay in wait for them. In this unpleasant dilemma something must be done to repair damages and escape from the threatened shipwreck, and, as has been stated, they accordingly adopted the policy of filibustering. Yesterday the project with that party, they refused to commence the order of business until the amendment was reached up, and on Friday, after the Fifteenth amendments of every paper had been thrust in. It conferred upon every male inhabitant of this State, not a Chinaman, and Indian not taxed, and not a convict of the age of twenty-one years, who had resided in the State one year, in the county ninety days, and in the election district thirty days, the right to vote at all elections. Here was a splendid opportunity for the Democrats to show whether they would or not. The hypocrisy of the Democratic party was exposed and denounced by Messrs. Hay, Cannon, Mudge, Wheeler, Bross, Hurlbut, and others, and feebly defended by Messrs. Bond, Archer, Wright, and Allen, of Cook. When the vote on the section, as reported by the committee, was taken, it was found that the Democrats had succeeded in dodge the question, while every Republican stood firm. The vote stood: Republicans, 54; Democrats, 0; Independents, 1. The Irish and English members voted fairly and squarely for the section. The following is the vote:

AYES.

Bateman,	Gamble,	Perley,
Beveridge,	Goodell,	Peters,
Bross,	Gridley,	Pinckney,
Cannon,	Hahn,	Reed,
Church,	Hall,	Rice,
Cleaver,	Hanna,	Robinson,
Cole,	Hay,	Sawyer,
Cook,	Hayes,	Shaw,
Crafts,	Hitchcock,	Smith,
Crawford,	Hurlbut,	Snyder,
Dement,	Kirkpatrick,	Thomas,
Dunlap,	Lawrence,	Turney,
Eden,	Mudge,	Wheeler,
Fuller,	Parks,	Willing-B.

NAYS.

Abbott,	Hopkins,	Vandeveer,
Allen,	Kane,	Wallace,
Archer,	Kinney,	Washburn,
Bond,	Lay,	Wead,
Bradley,	Mayo,	Wilson,
Bross,	Pillsbury,	Wright.

There were twenty-seven members absent or not voting,—ten Republicans and seventeen Democrats.

And here let me expose a nice little trick of the Chief Justice. It is, of course, well known to the profession that sheet is terribly horrified at the result, and is trying in all manner of ways to head off the dark forebodings. It closes the article by giving the names of the persons who, it says, are the instincts as white men, who voted against the amendment. Of these, Ballard was one. A stranger was cutting wood, and immediately after he arrived the stranger struck him with an axe, and by one blow cleft his head in twain, which of course killed him instantly. The murderer then came to Whitehall, went to a hotel, registered his name as William F. Davis, Christian County, Ill., and gave the address of "Dutch run this out, and I'll be published." He then surrendered himself to an officer, told him what he had done, and coolly added, "I have had my revenge." As soon as the fact of the murder become generally known in the town, the excitement was intense. The sympathies of the citizens became intense, and threats of lynching were heard on every hand. Davis was watched by all to prevent his escape, but no one had the nerve to arrest him. "Kill the murderer; kill him!" The officers in charge of the jail, Sheriff Thurman, and Coroner Brown, were engaged in securing gathering, hatred, and as the railroad depot was approached, the crowd became more eager than running south was at the depot, and the train was boarded by the officers, the murderer dared, reached the depot, they hurried aboard, followed closely by the excited crowd, and Davis was immediately moved off. The murderer was taken to Springfield before 2 o'clock, and by the time the murder was known, but the remark of the crowd was, "I have had my revenge." Davis could come off grades. Mr. Ballard, the murdered man, was a native of Rockford, Ill., and lived on Whitehall many years. Many believe, from the circumstances, that the murder was premeditated since, that he must be insane.

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FAMILY SOAPS.

BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Public Institutions of the CITY OF BOSTON, MASS., Dated March 26, 1870.

To Messrs. McKeone, Van Haagen & Co., Philadelphia and New York:

THE IMPROVED ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP,

Manufactured by MESSRS. McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Philadelphia, has been in use in the public institutions of this city for several years. It has been found to be deserving of recommendation on the score of economy, and because of its freedom from any substance injurious to FABRICS cleansed by the Laundry. OTHER SOAPS have been very thoroughly tried in the public institutions—by the Board of Directors of the House of Industry, Deer Island, and House of Correction and Lunatic Hospital of South Boston—but none have given so entire satisfaction as the "ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP," and they will not permit the purchase of any other kind.

THE GREAT IMPROVED ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP.

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Two Popular Songs

By FRANK HOWARD. 30 cents.

When the Clover was in Bloom.

"Oh, when the clover was in bloom,
And summer days were at their noon."

Making Love by Moonlight.

"As fair as the daisies that bloomed at my feet,
Her cheeks like the roses, and voice as low and sweet."

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FOR SALE.

Shade Trees, Evergreens and Shrubbery, at 611 West Madison-st.

All warranted two years. A. H. FOSKETT.

SEEDS.

SEED TIME IS AT HAND!

THOSE WHO WERE DISAPPOINTED

LAST WEEK in getting LANDRETH'S EXTRA EARLY PEAS (the demand upon us having been so great that we were entirely sold out for two days) are requested to call again, as we have just received another large lot, which we will continue to sell at the same price as repeatedly advertised.

We are selling these Peas as cheap as the common kinds are sold in packages three times their size, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that they are the best Early Peas in the world. Also, a full assortment of other Seeds, Bulbs, Roots, Plants, Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Fertilizers, Implements, Garden Pottery, Hanging Baskets, Wire Work, Rustic Work, Fountains, Vases, Statuary, Settees, Chairs, Tables, Flower Stands, Hose, Reels, Sprinklers, Syringes, Insect Powder, Tobacco Paper, Tobacco Cloth, Tobacco Stems, Sulphur, Lime, Hellebore, Paris Green, Whale Oil Soap, Carbon Oil, Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, Burners, Matches, Lanterns, Candles, Candlesticks, Lamp Shades, Lamp Mats, Lamp Wicking, Lamp Trimmings, Lamp Fixtures, Lamp Pillars, Lamp Brackets, Lamp Globes

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MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1870.

THE TARIFF AND AGRICULTURE.

The papers which advocate a tariff for protection, as distinguished from a tariff for revenue, are printing the following extract from a speech by Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, to show how wonderfully beneficent such a tariff is to agriculture:

"The outgrowth from the Old World are tearing free trade England, and the young men of Massachusetts are rushing to the front in the manufacturing communities under which they have been brought up, and, having the whole world before them where to choose, go out, and, while she high-spirited young men with a fair chance are doing all that is known in our history, sound agricultural opinion in Massachusetts is content to remain in the back seat, anxious to confess, to weaken, and to apologize for it. This is a fatal, fatal, wicked error. All the relations of life, all the principles of the economists, all the lessons of history, all the instincts of mankind, all the teachings of the Revenue Commission, all the instinct which leads a man to select his place in life, which he shall rear his children, and choose trade for his home, is something that will not be misled by any theory of political economy. Every wise consideration shows that a tariff which promotes manufactures in the East encourages agriculture, in a still greater degree, the agricultural interests with the rich prosperity of the West."

We do not suppose that Mr. Hoar can produce an instance of any man leaving either Old or New England, or Pennsylvania, and betaking himself to agriculture in the Northwest, because of any sufficient belief in the protective tariff. The agricultural production of the country has increased and grown up while the protective policy has been enforced, but it owes none of that increase or growth to the tariff. There are crops grown and harvested in years of protracted drouth, and in seasons of unusual and unnatural rainfall, but they grow in spite of these circumstances, not because of them. Had there been no protective tariff, the increase in the productions of the soil would have been still greater, and the West would have still more hardy laborers attracted to it by the liberal rewards they would find there. But when the cost of producing grain is so enhanced by taxation that the surplus of his crop will hardly bear the cost of transportation to market, much less purchase what the farmer needs, it is difficult to understand how his very taxation induces him to engage in the business. We can understand, however, why it is that labor abandons the districts where protection heightens the price of food, and does not remunerate the laborer. Men working from day to day for wages, three-fourths of which is consumed to pay taxes on the bread and meat they eat, the clothing they wear, and the implements of labor they use, naturally see no future before them for themselves and families but one of toil and poverty. "Protection" levies its taxes in their name, but they realize none of its benefits. Their workmen in the shoe shops of New England get the same wages they got before "protection," and no more, and yet upon the very shoes, of their own make, they pay a tax of 50 or 60 per cent. The carpenters and masons, the tailors and shoemakers, the plasterers and mechanics of all kinds, are American laborers who have no natural level for their labor, but who are taxed to starvation to swell the profits of some monopoly in iron, lumber, carpets, cotton, and woollen cloth, salt, and copper. The stoves they use, the coal they burn, the window glass and tin, and cutlery they use in their houses, are taxed to protect capital. But they are left to perish under the load, or come to the free West to earn their bread upon their own soil. These men come hither for another reason, which Mr. Hoar will, in time, have brought home to his understanding. They come here where they can vote for Representatives of the public interest and not of monopolies. They come here to vote for Representatives who will remove these grinding taxes instead of increasing them, and, in due time, the toiling men who have been driven forth from New England and Pennsylvania by excessive taxation, invited upon them in their old homes in the name of "protection," will be heard of from their farms in the West, through their Representatives, demanding the unconditional repeal of a large portion of the burdens of public revenue. Then Mr. Hoar will discover why it is that, under a protective tariff, so many of his neighbors have moved away from the manufacturing districts to engage in agricultural labor. These are the men who have experienced the delusion of protection, and who will not rest contented until they have freed themselves and their countrymen from the oppression.

A FREE CANAL THROUGH NEW YORK.

The State Engineer of the State of New York, in his report for 1869, shows that, during the seven months of canal navigation, the cost per ton per mile moved from the railroads in the State combined was 2.98 mills, and from the canals 4.98 mills. The tolls of a few years, if continued, would repay this balance also, leaving the canals a net profit to the State—to the extent of their actual use. Several propositions, however, are now pending, looking to the release of the canals from the tolls necessary to pay the trifling remainder of their debt, or, rather, to a release of the Erie from the tolls necessary to pay off the debt due on the "kitchen and barnyard canals" above mentioned. This is an act of simple justice. Erie, mainly through the tolls on Western produce, has paid for herself and twenty millions more. Why should the transportation of Western produce still be taxed to pay the debts of poor property which no Western produce passes by?

The powerful competition of the railroads and canals of Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and Canal, and the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, now building, together with the rival project to open an outlet for Western commerce via Richmond and Norfolk, call the efforts to turn the tide of commerce down the Mississippi, or through the St. Lawrence, are all warnings to New York that the great artery of the shackles from their profits, and make freedom to Western trade. Whether this is accomplished by funding the remainder of the canal debt, and retaining barely enough to pay the interest, as proposed by Hon. Israel T. Hatch, of Buffalo; or whether in pursuance of the bill lately introduced by Mr. David L. Bennett, of Buffalo, in the House of Representatives, to ask the (Senate of Government to assume the debt and take charge of the canal, would make but little difference to Western men as producers,—unless the transaction were made the precedent for selling all the worthless canals in the country to the National Government, as we greatly fear it would. New York ought to have too much pride in her canals to sell them, even if such a sale would be financially expedient, which we doubt. Her population increases in density, it is very possible that even the non-paying canals may become valuable. At all events, the little system forms one of the leading arteries of our inter-State commerce, and cannot fail to strengthen the credit and resources of the State controlling them.

We are gratified that this movement for making the canals free originates with a leading Republican, and will receive the cordial support in New York, equally from the Governor, the Legislature, and the people. Let it be carried forward to prompt success. The measure is one which, if it did not originate in the West, is at least as vital to our interests as any that can be named.

VOTING ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION

There is pending before the State Convention a proposition to prescribe the form of ballot to be used at the election for the approval or rejection of the State Constitution. The practice hitherto has been to have the ballots printed "For the Constitution," or "Against the Constitution;" but this proposition is that there be but one form of ballot, as follows:

For all the articles and provisions of this constitution which are not stated on the following list, and against such articles and provisions as are stated thereon.

ARTICLE I. Boundaries.
ART. 2. Distribution of powers of government.
ART. 3. Legislative department.
ART. 4. Executive department.
ART. 5. Judicial department.
ART. 6. Right of suffrage and elections.
ART. 7. Education.
ART. 8. Revenue.
ART. 9. Municipal aid to railways.
ART. 10. Miscellaneous corporations.
ART. 11. Municipal corporations.
ART. 12. County and township organization.
ART. 13. Militia and military department.
ART. 14. Homestead exemptions.
ART. 15. Banks.
ART. 16. Mines and mining.
ART. 17. Manufacture of salt.
ART. 18. Future amendments.
SECTION 7. Minority representation.
Separate sections.
Schedule.

This leaves the voter the option of voting for any particular article of the new constitution to take the place of the old one on the same subject, without being obliged to vote for the whole, and enables him to vote against any objectionable article without voting against the whole constitution.

The convention should bear in mind that they were not called to prepare a perfect constitution, and one as generally acceptable as was possible. To adopt this form of ballot is to proclaim in advance that the convention have no faith in their own work as a whole, and that it is a mere patch-work of odds and ends which the public must select. If the constitution be not good enough to adopt as a whole, it ought not to be adopted at all, and it would look as if the convention knew this, if it leaves the people pass upon their work as an entirety, and therefore offer it by piecemeal. The constitution, so far as it has been matured, warrants no such fears; it is a vast improvement upon the present constitution generally, and particularly in being adapted to the present wants of the people and the great changes that have taken place during the last twenty-five years. If the convention will confine itself to the constitution and putting anything in it more objectionable than what it now contains, it will meet with a hearty and general approval by the people of the State.

There are more difficulties in the way of the proposed ballot than appear at the first glance. The constitution is supposed to be harmonious as a whole. To adopt particular articles and reject the others, would leave as a patchwork of old and new articles indefinitely connected by the general provision. To give a vote on separate articles would not give the citizen the right to discriminate; because he would have to vote for or against each article entire, when his opposition to a portion might be to only one sentence or a single section. Unless each section and provision of each section be open to a separate vote, the citizen would still be compelled to vote for or against much that he approves or disapproves, in order to reach a particular clause. Nothing substantial, therefore, will be gained by the proposed change in the form of the ballot; on the contrary, the change would array against the whole constitution the fear that that the form of voting proposed was a trick to secure the ratification at all hazards. The convention, therefore, before adopting such a radical change in the form of ballot, should consider and weigh well the consequences of so doing.

WHAT FOLLOWS WHISKEY!

It has been said that some of Byron's best pictures of melancholy were written under an inspiration that was three parts gin to one of water; but Byron had at least the sound discretion, when carrying an overdose of gin, not to write about the muse that inspired him. In this respect, Mr. Horace Greeley, while greatly Byron's superior as an economist and a moralist, not to say, also, as a poet, seems to have fallen somewhat below the example of the bard of melancholy. H. G. has been writing about whiskey in a manner that must satisfy the most superficial observer that he was full of his subject. If we had time to stop, and knew who it was, we would denounce the heartless fiend that, for a paltry stamp, sold the great philosopher that which set his brain on fire. He must have known that, with Greeley's pen-qualities, the consequence of his being drunk for half an hour would be a tipsy leader in the *Tribune*. Sure enough, having got his whiskey, and not knowing what to take after it, he rushes into the *Tribune* with the startling, query, "After whiskey—what?" An experienced friend would have answered, "A headache." But, having no such kind counselor at hand, as soon as he got up to do, he answers the public into his confidence. "After whiskey—what?" is the question. The philosopher, by a hallucination quite natural under the circumstances, imagines himself to be Joe. Such a phenomenon as H. G. is not to be. We have seen persons fancy themselves to be the prophet Jeremiah; and that, too, at a time when we ourselves were the prophet Jeremiah. But, in his fancied character of Joe, he soliloquizes thus:

"To Joe rum is absolutely a necessity. His spoke or hot tires only his body—the brain, his torpid, and there is a necessity for it. He is, after all, a good fellow at cards, a safety-valve, for whatever ill-feeling may exist between him and his partners, as "Seventy-four is to Tennyson, his chloroform to Dr. Morton, his anæsthetic agent of wit; it is, let us remember, all he has, children, wife and property—for our schools of rum would be, in course, abstract and disquisitive enough, and he would have to be taught to read and spell anew his own fairy-lore, and make her for the time the complete stranger she is."

It is easy to believe that whiskey has some agreeableness of flavor, especially to a prohibitionist. But H. G.'s experience of the bliss of being drunk would be calculated to make any man himself half a drunkard in that direction, if he were not thoroughly abandoned to moderate drinking. Compute the net pecuniary profit which H. G.—author of "Political Economy," and "What I Know about Farming,"—feels in a glass of grog, over every other means of satisfying enjoyment:

Cost of 7 years, including damage and [illegible]	
Cost, single drink	10.00
Cost of 7 years' drinks	70.00
1 cent by interest for 7 years	1.40
1 cent by interest for H. G.	2.80
Pecuniary profit	15,000.00
Total cost of the experiment of 1 glass of whiskey	$15,113.20
Cost of whiskey—first proof	.10

H. G.'s net profit on 1 glass of whiskey, $15,113.30

Here is an encouragement to dissipation such as had never before been spread, like a table of the feather, in the pan of American youth. Here was a man, [illegible] forgive himself, or, rather, the other immediately after the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

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MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WISCONSIN.

ILLINOIS.

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IOWA.

MINNESOTA.

OHIO.

NEW YORK.

CANADA.

CIRCUIT COURT.

SUPERIOR COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

WASHINGTON.

THE STATE CONTESTS.

THE TARIFF.

THE PULPIT.

Easter Celebrations in the Churches on Yesterday.

Memorial Services in the First Methodist Church.

Remarks by Rev. Messrs. Bayliss, Thomas, and Truesdell.

The Fifteenth Amendment—Sermons by Rev. Mr. Shields.

EASTER SERVICES.

Yesterday, Christians all the world over, with the exception of those of the Greek Church, celebrated the anniversary of their most solemn festivals. After the fasting of Lent, and the humiliations and penitences, and prayers of Passion Week, comes Easter Sunday, with its happiness and more cheerful memories. It comes at a season of the year, too, when the frosts and the snow are giving way to the warmth and the flowers of spring, and the return of the sun seems to typify the return of the Saviour from the cold grave.

While the dreadful pestilence in the Church has not always been attended with loving observance of its spirit, there have been in all ages, and are in more frequent than ever before, especially in Europe, instances of self-denial and of devotion to the highest capacity of the nature have been severely called in question to fulfill the obvious duties they have undertaken.

The services yesterday, in all the Episcopal churches, were the most beautiful, solemn, and impressive of the year. Every church was richly adorned with flowers. Many of the churches had their choirs augmented, and hymns in rich strains from the organ and full, harmonized with evergreen wreaths and boughs, and with the odor of flowers filled the air. Many new members were received into the Church, and the Holy Communion was administered to large numbers.

The Catholic churches were also richly adorned with flowers, and in several, especially of St. Mary's and St. Patrick's, the music was fine. In the latter the music was selected for the occasion and was rendered with much taste. The same is true of Grace and Trinity Churches, where the music was excellent.

With other denominations do not observe Easter quite as generally as those above mentioned, sermons relative to the day were preached by the Rev. R. L. Collier, Rev. Robert Collyer, and by other ministers.

The day itself was a beautiful one, clear and cool, and a number of indoor and out-door Easter attended church services was very large.

The Easter services of the ladies of St. Paul's Church, yesterday morning, in behalf of the Home for Friendless and Abandoned Children, the generous sum of $1,000. This, added to the amount previously obtained, considerably augments the sum which the women of that parish had pledged to raise, for the benefit of the Universalist Deaconess fund.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Memorial services were held last evening in the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, as a memorial to Bishop Thomson, Bishop Kingsley, Rev. Simeon Bonsall, and Rev. Dr. Dwight Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., W. C. Cornell, of New York; A. C. Foss, of New York, and other distinguished and prominent members of the denomination who died within the past year. There were also in attendance from the various congregations in the city:

Rev. Dr. Haven, Rev. Dr. Foster, Rev. Dr. Bonsall, Rev. Dr. Fowler, J. H. Mansfield, J. F. Stevens, Rev. Dr. Bannister, Rev. B. H. Nadal, Rev. J. J. Tilton, Hon. Grant Goodrich, and Rev. E. S. Janes.

Rev. Hooper Crews presided. He stated that the Rock River Conference, of which he was a member, had been presided, last other important and distinguished members.

The reverend gentleman read a portion of the Scriptures, and made appropriate and eloquent prayer.

Rev. Dr. Walden gave out the hymn beginning

"How swift the heroic ranks
Are filled up to the war."

After the hymn, Rev. J. B. Bayliss was introduced.

He referred to the dispensation of Providence by which Conrad, Kingsley, McClintock, Thomson, and Foss, all in their prime of life, and in the full power called away almost together. He spoke of Bishop Thomson's connection with the Church of his city, his modesty, and his labors. His works would, when gathered together, form a library of the literature of the denomination. He had not time to refer to them at length, but would mention a few more particularly of Bishop Kingsley. That great and good man was born in Oneida County, New York, in 1811. Thence he removed to Chautauqua County, where he lived on a farm. In 1836 he was converted, and with his conversion came an ardent desire to enter the ministry. He was soon after admitted on trial. In 1839 he entered Allegheny College, where he graduated, having overcome difficulties that would appear to many insurmountable. Immediately after graduating he entered the ministry. In 1844 Mr. Kingsley was appointed a professor in the college at Allegheny, and remained there as a co-laborer. He aspired, with great success, against the errors of the times, and the Church on the question of slavery. He delivered a famous series of lectures on the subject, commemorative of the influence of Rev. Dr. Bedshaw, a celebrated Unitarian. Mr. Kingsley was popular as a college professor, and as editor of the Western Christian Advocate, and was the power behind the throne in his hands. He used that power to sustain Methodist principles, and in a calm and judicious way always opposed to slavery, and it was to his influence that the action was taken in the Buffalo General Conference in 1860. In 1864 he was elected Bishop. His course as Bishop was the same as in his editorial capacity. He was a man of fair executive ability, of great sagacity, of firmness of character, and of great moral power; a man of persevering, tireless industry, and of great integrity; a man of broad and liberal views, and, covering all, a man of eminent piety. Of Bishop Foss, Rev. Mr. Bayliss remarked that it was fit that they should meet and drop tears upon the grave of the departed dead. He was called away in flower of his manhood.

In 1839 he joined the first negro slaves ever brought into this country by a Dutch ship-of-war, and landed in Virginia. In that year, also, the restrictions of the rights of the negro as a citizen were removed, and he started on a free soil, and on a race.

In order that we may better realize the mighty work which God has wrought for this people, let us look at their history. The Africans were brought here in chains. They were sold under the hammer, like cattle. Before being offered for sale they were placed in a public auction room, and were stripped naked, in order that they might show their limbs. Did the negro lay had a soul? Was he a man? Was he a brother? Was he a sister? Was he a child? Was he a woman